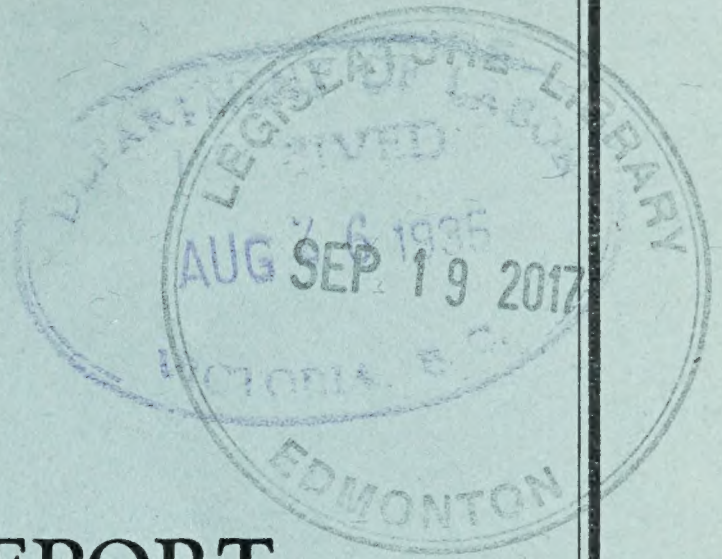


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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

OF THE

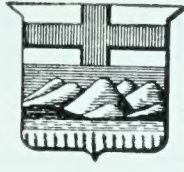
Province of Alberta

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

1934-1935

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EDMONTON:
Printed by W. D. McLean, King's Printer.
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ANNUAL REPORT

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Province of Alberta

1914-1915

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Printed and Published by the Government of Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta, 1915

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour of the Province of Alberta for the Fiscal Year 1934-1935

THE HONOURABLE R. G. REID,
Premier of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1935.

During the year, 16,742 pieces of mail were received, and 12,485 letters and 1,142 parcels were sent out; 1,208 pieces of cash amounting to \$35,352.09 were received, and 392 expenditure vouchers prepared. Records of income and expenditure have been checked with the Audit and were found to be correct.

Inspections under The Factories Act, The Minimum Wage Act, The Trades Schools Regulation Act, The Theatres Act, and The Steam Boilers Act were carried out as efficiently as curtailed finances would permit.

Under The Trade Schools Regulation Act licenses were issued to nine trade schools.

The returns from the Employment Service show a volume of business equal to the previous year with the number of unplaced applicants equal also.

Supervision of unemployment relief measures in the five cities where Employment Offices are located was carried out.

The report of the Minimum Wage Board contains a record of the various matters which received attention during the period.

Respectfully submitted,

W. SMITTEN,
Commissioner of Labour.

STATISTICS OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

The returns received this year indicate a slight improvement over the previous year but the volume of employment is still far below normal.

Returns from 2,391 firms covered 36,968 males over eighteen, 335 males under eighteen, 6,771 females over eighteen, 86 females under eighteen, and 518 apprentices.

Total payments for wages and salaries were \$53,863,690.73 of which sum \$46,464,550.00 was paid to wage earners.

The returns when considered as to employment by months show fluctuations which previous returns indicate to be normal, with February the month of least employment when 34,584 males were employed, and September the month of greatest when 39,564 were employed.

As in previous years, the returns when considered by individual industries show great fluctuations, again demonstrating that for unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other.

The returns of monthly employment of females show a small steady increase in the number employed throughout the year.

The accompanying tables give in detail the industrial returns.

SUMMARY OF ALL 2,391 FIRMS

Officers, Superintendents and Managers	\$ 7,399,140.73
Clerks, Stenographers, Book-keepers, etc.....	9,084,852.11
Wage earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc.).....	37,379,697.89
	<u>\$53,863,690.73</u>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS

1934— Month	Males	Females	Month	Males	Females
January	36,137	5,974	July	37,800	6,541
February	34,584	6,019	August	38,600	6,595
March	34,703	6,133	September	39,564	6,706
April	35,341	6,275	October	39,430	6,533
May	36,008	6,416	November	38,922	6,656
June	37,153	6,710	December	38,011	6,915

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	MALES		FEMALES		Appren- tices
	18 Years and Over	Under 18 Years	18 Years and Over	Under 18 Years	
Under \$6.00	218	60	126	4	44
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99	146	35	71	4	81
7.00 to 7.99	191	32	135	14	50
8.00 to 8.99	293	28	131	4	81
9.00 to 9.99	400	33	220	9	27
10.00 to 10.99	784	35	355	12	62
11.00 to 11.99	361	26	248	1	38
12.00 to 12.99	1,473	38	1,615	32	29
13.00 to 13.99	785	8	538	2	10
14.00 to 14.99	904	7	587	1	7
15.00 to 15.99	1,991	7	602	3	5
16.00 to 16.99	1,189	1	355	...	8
17.00 to 17.99	1,640	3	304	...	6
18.00 to 18.99	1,924	21	311	...	1
19.00 to 19.99	1,729	...	139	...	1
20.00 to 20.99	1,738	...	210	...	6
21.00 to 21.99	1,417	1	116	...	4
22.00 to 22.99	1,047	...	114	...	4
23.00 to 23.99	1,146	...	75	...	9
24.00 to 24.99	1,520	...	88	...	2
25.00 to 25.99	1,543	...	85	...	5
26.00 to 26.99	1,355	...	38	...	8
27.00 to 27.99	1,295	...	38	...	30
28.00 to 28.99	1,279	...	21	...	...
29.00 to 29.99	698	...	97	...	...
30.00 to 34.99	4,398	...	86	...	...
35.00 to 39.99	2,172	...	20	...	...
40.00 to 44.99	1,314	...	17	...	...
45.00 to 49.99	676	...	20	...	...
50.00 and over	1,342	...	9	...	...
TOTALS	36,968	335	6,771	86	518

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR

6 employees worked	2 hours	346 employees worked	41 hours
4	3	756	42
3	4	156	43
11	5	6,378	44
8	6	2,341	45
21	7	485	46
27	8	314	47
50	9	17,532	48
26	10	191	49
1	11	653	50
47	12	387	51
7	13	520	52
7	14	25	53
9	15	2,458	54
9	16	132	55
6	17	1,022	56
39	18	22	57
2	19	30	58
83	20	4	59
18	21	1,266	60
14	22	8	62
2	23	69	63
184	24	4	64
32	25	3	65
8	26	6	66
16	27	1	67
504	28	1	68
20	29	253	70
164	30	79	72
5	31	2	74
212	32	3	75
43	33	10	77
17	34	1	78
112	35	1	81
228	36	9	84
223	37	2	91
384	38	1	98
778	39		
3,650	40		

NUMBER OF WEEKS OPERATED PER YEAR

2,155 firms operated	52 weeks	14 firms operated	26 weeks
4	51	1	25
11	50	7	24
3	49	2	23
15	48	3	22
3	47	4	21
7	46	11	20
1	45	2	19
4	44	3	18
6	43	5	17
4	42	10	16
4	41	4	15
9	40	7	14
6	39	7	13
1	38	3	12
5	37	1	11
2	36	4	10
1	35	3	9
5	34	3	8
3	33	7	7
10	32	1	6
1	31	2	5
8	30	4	4
4	29	3	3
3	28	1	2
3	27	1	1

THE LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

February 11, 1935.

TO HIS HONOUR,
W. L. WALSH,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

SIR:

In compliance with the provisions of Section 69 of The Labour Disputes Act, I have the honour to submit the following report relating to the matters transacted by me under the provisions of The Labour Disputes Act.

During the year industry was particularly free of industrial disputes, and no application was received for the establishment of a Board under the Act.

Respectfully submitted,

R. G. REID,
Premier.

INSPECTIONS

During the period under review, due to staff sickness and excess time required for adjustments of wages and hours, a smaller number of inspections were made than in previous years.

A total of 3,686 inspections was made of 3,487 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings in which were employed 13,480 males and 5,775 females.

Recommendations relative to safety, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 1,638 were made, all of which were carried out by employers.

There were 398 inspections made of 393 elevators in connection with which 300 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators 98 were passenger, 278 freight, 14 Humphrey, and one escalator.

Owners of elevators continue to appreciate this service and always show a readiness to comply with recommendations made.

One apprentice indenture was approved during the year.

Inspectors issued a number of permits for overtime for reasons of trade during the year. These were for stock-taking, seasonal occupations, and banquets.

The cities of Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, not having resident inspectors, received periodical visits. Lethbridge received four and Medicine Hat three.

There were three prosecutions under The Factories Act during the year and three convictions were obtained.

The accompanying tables explain in detail the work performed.

Table No. 1 gives the number of inspections made during the period under review of shops (retail and wholesale), factories, offices and office buildings, the number of employees, male and female, engaged in each industry and the number of recommendations made.

TABLE No. 1

A TABULATION OF INSPECTIONS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NUMBER OF
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

INDUSTRY	No. of Inspections	No. of Places Inspected	No. of Male Employees	No. of Female Employees	Total No. of Employees	Recom- mendations Made
Shops	1,641	1,530	4,826	3,116	7,942	184
Factories	1,290	1,226	6,493	1,503	7,996	1,437
Offices and Office Buildings	755	731	2,161	1,156	3,317	17
Totals	3,686	3,487	13,480	5,775	19,255	1,638

Table No. 2 gives a tabulation of inspections made by locations of industries.

TABLE No. 2

TABULATION BY CITIES OF INSPECTIONS MADE, GIVING NUMBER OF PLACES INSPECTED, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (MALE AND FEMALE)

Location	No. of Inspections	No. of Places Inspected and Nature of Industry	No. of Employees		Total No. of Employ's
			Males	Females	
Edmonton	414	396 Shops	1,254	983	2,237
"	109	108 Offices and			
"	164	Office Buildings	567	253	820
		140 Factories	1,693	704	2,397
Total.....	687	644 Places	3,514	1,940	5,454
Calgary	1,012	922 Shops	3,015	1,804	4,819
"	527	504 Offices and			
"	334	Office Buildings	1,411	786	2,197
		297 Factories	2,797	646	3,443
Total.....	1,873	1,723 Places	7,223	3,236	10,459
Lethbridge	144	141 Shops	424	256	680
"	64	64 Offices and			
"	38	Office Buildings	91	61	152
		37 Factories	244	38	282
Total.....	246	242 Places	759	355	1,114
Medicine Hat	71	71 Shops	133	73	206
"	55	55 Offices and			
"	30	Office Buildings	92	56	148
		30 Factories	421	50	471
Total.....	156	156 Places	646	179	825
Other Points	724	722 Factories	1,338	65	1,403

Table No. 3 gives a tabulation of the recommendations made by locality and industry. "Safety" covers the guarding of machinery, stairway and openings and the providing of fire escapes and access thereto. "Health" covers sanitation, ventilation and lighting. "Hours" and "Wages" are recommendations made to enforce the observances of the provisions of Sections 20 and 23 of the Act.

TABLE No. 3

TABULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ACCORDING TO LOCATION
AND NATURE OF INDUSTRY

Location	Industry	Safety	Hours	Wages	Health	Total
Edmonton	Shops	2	7	23	....	32
"	Offices and Office Buildings.....	....	....	....	....	....
"	Factories	10	7	25	3	45
	Total.....	12	14	48	3	77
Calgary	Shops	15	36	77	9	137
"	Offices and Office Buildings.....	2	2	9	2	15
"	Factories	53	12	73	18	156
	Total.....	70	50	159	29	308
Lethbridge	Shops	3	8	2	....	13
"	Offices and Office Buildings.....	....	....	....	....	....
"	Factories	6	3	2	1	12
	Total.....	9	11	4	1	25
Medicine Hat....	Shops	1	....	1	....	2
"	Offices and Office Buildings.....	....	1	....	1	2
"	Factories	11	1	....	1	13
	Total.....	12	2	1	2	17
Other Points....	Factories	1,206	3	2	....	1,211

TABLE No. 4

TABULATION OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

Location	Passenger Elevators			Freight Elevators			Humphrey Elevators			Escalators			Total Number		
	No. of Insps.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insps.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insps.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insps.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insps.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.
Edmonton	24	23	25	36	35	55	1	1	....	....	....	....	61	59	80
Calgary	63	62	57	208	205	113	10	9	5	1	1	....	282	277	175
Lethbridge ..	7	7	4	22	22	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	29	25
Medicine Hat	3	3	4	15	15	7	4	4	1	....	....	....	22	22	12
Other Points	3	3	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8
Total.....	100	98	97	282	278	197	15	14	6	1	1	....	398	391	300

THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Due to time spent working out adjustments inspectors were not able to pay inspection visits to all establishments.

A total of 2,368 inspections was made of 2,147 businesses in which were employed 5,807 experienced females and 592 learners; 335 orders for adjustment of wages, 47 for adjustment of hours and 12 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentices' wages, were made.

Seven Court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Four convictions were obtained and three were dismissed.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases employers advised the Department of the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

The accompanying table explains in detail the work performed.

TABULATION OF INSPECTIONS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND NUMBER OF
RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT, FOR THE
PERIOD APRIL 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

	No. of Inspections	No. of Businesses Visited	No. of Experienced Female Employees	No. of Apprentices	Recommendations for Adjustments		
					Wages	Hours	Percentage of Apprentices
Order No. 1— Manufacturing	209	189	715	165	41	3	3
Order No. 2— Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning	45	36	251	33	8	1	....
Order No. 3— Hotels and Restaurants	412	310	947	36	142	28	2
Order No. 4— Personal Service	112	97	218	27	14	....	3
Order No. 5— Office Occupation	1,080	1,039	2,052	100	63	5	2
Order No. 6— Retail Establishments....	486	452	1,578	208	66	10	2
Order No. 7— Fruit and Vegetable Canning	1	1	1	22	....	....	....
Order No. 8— Telephones and Post Offices	23	23	45	1	1	....	....
Totals of all.....	2,368	2,147	5,807	592	335	47	12

THE THEATRES ACT

(G. P. BARBER, *Chief Inspector of Theatres*)

In the year covered by this report running from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, inclusive, there have been some signs of improvement in general conditions within the Motion Picture business. Also this tendency is similarly marked in the number of new halls licensed for dances, social gatherings and public entertainment purposes.

In the year under review, 16,643 film reports, or an average of 53.34 for each working day, were received, recorded and filed. These indicate a considerable increase in the volume of prints released and exhibitions reported. Of this total number, projectionists advised that 820 were in need of treatment and in one way or another, by cleaning 328; by revising 310; by the insertion of 130 new scenes and by ordering 52 Prints out of Service, the intent of the Film Report System as a public safety measure was carried out.

Real concern may still be felt and expressed regarding the amount of film destroyed by fire and I am still without reason to change a statement presented in last year's report that "all projectors should be thoroughly examined at least once a year". It is sincerely hoped that the necessary appropriation of money will be provided to meet this situation and assure an extended systematic inspection of Motion Picture Machines.

FILMS DESTROYED BY FIRE

	Feet
June 1, 1934—Kinema Theatre, Calgary	30
Sept. 8, 1934—Vulcan Theatre, Vulcan	13,335
Sept. 28, 1934—Rex Theatre, Claresholm	900
Oct. 12, 1934—Capitol Theatre, Grande Prairie	100
Total	14,365

The itinerant field is wide and the possibilities of infraction are great without active supervision and inspection. Added tendencies which would seem to make necessary such inspections have been towards an altered type of projector. The manufacturers' design as endorsed by Research Councils, and Fire-Underwriters Laboratories allows only the maximum of 2,000 feet of film on one reel. For a continuous show, this means two machines and two men to operate, also a larger projection-room to house the necessary equipment. To avoid these requisites, an exhibitor would mutilate the machine as sold by the manufacturers and attach home-made magazines large enough to accommodate a full evening's programme, but with a most reckless disregard for safety requirements or the terrifying possibilities resulting from the burning of twelve or fourteen thousand feet of film confined on the same reel.

The following prosecutions were conducted for infractions of the regulations:

May 8, 1934—Norman Goodman, Edmonton—Fined	\$ 62.80
Sept. 11, 1934—C. Bevan, Falher—Fined	55.00
Sept. 11, 1934—Leslie Thompson, Falher—Fined	50.00
Sept. 28, 1934—E. Smith, Elk Point—Fined	50.00
Nov. 10, 1934—Art Anderson, Czar—Fined	73.20
Dec. 12, 1934—Wm. R. Howell, Vulcan—Fined	54.25
Total	<u>\$345.25</u>

Tendencies which would seem to make less necessary the regular inspection of motion picture appliances and equipment unfortunately do not appear. The Department has been hampered within the year in its work of enforcement by individuals who plead more for immediate financial returns on the flimsiest investment than the steady development of their scheme, under public safety restrictions. The eventual solution of this problem appears to be in the adoption of effectual measures of control by refusing licenses unless the proposed places for the display of motion pictures have been initially inspected and all public safety requirements under the regulations have been complied with.

A detailed and itemized statement follows of inspections, recommendations, licenses, examinations and revenue.

TABLE No. 1

TABULATIONS OF THEATRE INSPECTIONS AND NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS
MADE UNDER THE THEATRE REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING
APRIL 1, 1934, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

New Halls recommended for License.....	51
Number of Theatres Inspected.....	81
Recommendations re Exits.....	40
Recommendations re Aisles and Seating.....	6
Recommendations re Ventilation and Sanitation.....	7
Recommendations re Fire Precautions.....	33

TABLE No. 2

TABULATION OF PROJECTION ROOM INSPECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
MADE UNDER THE THEATRE REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING
APRIL 1, 1934, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Projection Rooms Inspected.....	69
Number of Projectors Inspected.....	94
Recommendations for Repairs.....	69
Projectors Condemned as Defective.....	Nil
Number of Wiring Recommendations.....	33
Recommendations re Ventilation.....	32
Recommendations re Fire Precautions.....	50
Number of Rooms Condemned.....	20

TABLE No. 3

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS TOGETHER WITH NUMBER AND CLASS OF CER-
TIFICATES ISSUED TO PROJECTIONISTS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING
APRIL 1, 1934, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Number of Certificates Issued—	
First	75
Second	103
Third	57
Apprentice	37
Provisory Permits: 28mm-16mm.....	62
Number of Examinations Held—1st.....	7
2nd	15
3rd	54
Number of Permits Issued.....	Nil
Number of Forfeitures.....	1
Cash Receipts	\$2,602.00
Certificates	\$2,597.00
Forfeitures	5.00
	<u>\$2,602.00</u>

REPORT OF THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

THE HONOURABLE R. G. REID,
Premier of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR:

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has the honour to present its twelfth annual report covering the various matters which have been dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.

Three requests were received to transfer employees from one branch to another at special rates to be fixed by the Board. The requests were granted, the employers being required to furnish the Board with a statement of earnings during the period of transfer.

Permission was granted to four employers to employ a greater percentage of apprentices than is permitted by regulation due to the fact that there was a shortage of experienced help.

Special handicap rates were fixed for five employees on account of physical disabilities.

Permission was granted to store-keepers in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer to work employees overtime to take care of Christmas shopping rush. Payment for overtime at not less than regular rates, and a report of all overtime worked was required.

The matters considered by the Board necessitated the holding of two meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. CARPENTER,
Chairman, Minimum Wage Board.

W. SMITTEN,
Secretary, Minimum Wage Board.

THE BOILERS ACT
(F. W. HOBSON, *Chief Inspector*)

The provisions of the Act have been observed by all concerned to the extent that we can once again inform you there has been no loss of life due to the operation of boilers or steam plants in the Province during the year. A few accidents resulting in physical injury of a minor nature have occurred it is true, but none of these are chargeable to the inefficiency of the Act or regulations thereunder, or to those governed thereby, and could not have been anticipated.

In arranging inspection itineraries covering territory assignments, the Inspectors have endeavoured to include therein as many points of inspection as possible, also to avoid extended trips to isolated and outlying points, except where special service was required under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act, when all expenses connected therewith have been defrayed by the applicant.

The movement of steam tractor and portable boilers to the Northern Provincial territories for saw-mill and such purposes has been very noticeable this year, and particularly to the district lying North-east of Beaver River where there has been an influx of farmers from points in the Western Provinces and dry areas in Alberta.

The continued demand for and movement of all types of second hand boilers and pressure vessels created considerable extra work for the staff, as a large number of these have changed ownership and location. This has interfered with the regular duties of our Inspectors and office staff alike. It has also tended to reduce the number of inspections which would otherwise have been undertaken. The principle cause for trouble has occurred in cases where owners have transferred boilers to purchasers at outlying points without these boilers being inspected, or in their having failed to report the intended transfer, to the Bureau.

Following is a list of inspections completed by the staff during the year, including other data connected therewith.

SUMMARY OF BOILER INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1934-1935
(Data taken from Inspectors' Returns)

Type of Boiler or Pressure Vessel Inspected	Inspectors									
	Office	Hawkins	Bradshaw	Scott	Dick	Hargreaves	McLeod	Cargill	Alexander	Total
A.										
Horizontal Return Tubular	1	45	39	43	39	31	32	64	27	321
Horizontal Furnace .....	....	5	2	5	1	2	1	10	2	28
Water Tube	3	14	4	26	9	5	17	15	....	93
Locomotive Type	2	78	49	76	52	21	32	62	148	520
Vertical .....	....	6	4	17	9	18	10	15	10	89
Air Receivers .....	....	32	176	100	164	196	74	66	216	1,024
Ammonia Receivers (Refrig. Units) .....	....	....	2	2	1	1	2	12	....	20
Steam Cookers .....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Steel Heating .....	....	85	43	72	53	46	59	46	17	421
Cast Iron .....	....	14	37	11	48	31	7	8	21	177
Miscellaneous .....	....	1	....	1	28	26	....	....	2	58
Total No. Inspected	6	280	359	353	404	377	234	298	443	2,754
B.										
Condition of Pressure Vessels Inspected:										
Good	4	127	267	195	351	266	137	181	311	1,839
Fair	2	132	87	141	43	94	94	106	107	806
Poor .....	....	18	3	13	5	8	3	8	15	73
Condemned .....	....	2	2	3	5	9	....	3	9	33
Scrapped .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
Total	6	280	359	353	404	377	234	298	443	2,754
Certificates Issued	2	256	339	290	315	345	225	257	322	2,351
No. of Inspection Visits	7	539	614	823	580	776	438	411	639	4,827
No. of Special Inspections under Section 13 of The Boilers Act...	1	4	5	18	7	16	4	5	3	63
Factory Act Inspections .....	....	26	121	79	109	137	47	45	178	742
Number and Class of Engineers' Certificates Issued:										
1st Class .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
2nd Class .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	8
3rd Class	6	3	1	6	2	8	....	19	5	50
Special Certificates	2	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	9
Traction Final	4	....	1	2	....	3	....	6	5	21
Firemen's Final .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	2	8
Provisional Certificates	75	6	8	29	11	21	8	41	44	243
Welders' Certificates .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Temporary Certificates .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	87	14	13	39	13	40	9	71	57	343

The prospects are that an exceedingly busy season is just ahead due to the number of proposed industrial steam plants to be installed this year. In addition to these, there will be the inspection of several hundred pressure vessels in the Dunvegan and Peace River areas, which we hope can be visited this year.

The waste gas absorption plant erected by the Gas & Oil Products Co. at the south end of Turner Valley this year, is working very satisfactorily. Another similar plant is in the course of erection by the Royalite Oil Company, one mile south of Hartell. The design, construction and erection of all pressure parts in these plants has been supervised by the staff under the requirements of the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations.

Several months ago Mr. S. Coultis, Field Superintendent for the Royalite Oil Company and his field crew, applied a hydrostatic test to each one of the many separators operated by that Company, in order to anticipate any possible weakness which might result in an explosion. This commendable precaution probably was the means of averting a serious accident. A

36" x 14' 2" x 21/32" Separator, built by the Smith Separator Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, with a quadruple rivetted butt joint, and designed for 500 lbs. working pressure, burst wide open, when the water test pressure reached 650 lbs. per square inch. The shell suddenly opened up and fractured through the solid plate for the full length of the separator.

Another probable explosion was anticipated by Inspector Hawkins during a visit of inspection at the Royalite Oil Company's steam plant at Turner Valley. This plant is equipped with five 125 H.P. loco type gas fired boilers, carrying 250 lbs. working pressure. Several of these boilers are equipped with thermic syphons which connect the firebox crown sheet with the lower portion of the inside tube sheet. During his inspection, Mr. Hawkins found a syphon was rapidly becoming overheated. The boiler was immediately closed down and inspected internally, with the result that the syphon was found to be heavily scaled on the inside of the plate. Someone had ordered the use of the boiler compound to be discontinued about three months previously, resulting in the boiler getting into this dangerous condition.

On one of the regular visits of inspection made by Inspector Hargreaves, he located a fractured 6" steam pipe immediately at the main stop valve next to the No. 1 Babcock & Wilcox water tube boiler at the Hudson's Bay Company's Departmental Store plant, Calgary, which is located immediately below the main floor of the building. This steam pipe was carrying a boiler pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, and had due to continuous movement of the pipe line fractured throughout about two-thirds of its circumference, at a point where the steam pipe is flanged into the companion flanges forming the joint at the main stop valve next to the boiler.

The public press reported a boiler explosion to have taken place at the Bowden Creamery, Alberta, resulting in the death of one man and injury of several others. Upon investigation next morning Inspector Hargreaves proved this report was altogether incorrect. The enquiry revealed the fact that the engineer and several others were treating a tent with a water proofing preparation in the boiler room, when the accident occurred. This preparation was of a very highly inflammable nature, and when spread over the tent material, the air became laden with a combustible gas which ignited at the furnace fire beneath the boiler. It appears that all boiler room windows and doors were closed at the time, and consequently a violent explosion resulted which killed one man and badly burned the engineer who was removed to the hospital. The Inspector found upon careful examination that the boiler was entirely intact and contained water.

At a later date, a boiler explosion was reported by the public press stating that the destruction of the hospital at Bonnyville, Alberta, by fire, was primarily caused due to the heating boiler having exploded. This hospital was not equipped with a heating boiler or a boiler of any kind, but was heated by means of a hot air furnace.

An unusual accident occurred at the Imperial Oil Refinery, Calgary, resulting in the total loss of eyesight of one of the workmen. It appears that upon attaching a low pressure gauge to an

oxy-acetylene welding outfit, the operator accidentally attached the gauge to the high pressure side of the outfit, with the result that the gauge tube exploded, and the glass face protecting the dial shattered, blinding the operator as above stated.

Peter Tartanik, Fireman in the Hanna Creamery, had his face cut above the left eye, when the water gauge glass broke. After enquiry into the matter, Inspector Bradshaw prosecuted the engineer, J. Clark, under Section 20 of the Act, for having removed the boiler water gauge glass guard. Had the guard been in place, the injury to Mr. Tartanik would not have occurred.

The end blew out of a small tank of very light construction, which Carl Lohrke was charging with compressed air from the main compressor tank unit in a Beiseker Service Station. The ruptured tank struck Mr. Lohrke in the stomach and he was removed to the hospital for treatment.

A 500 H.P. water tube boiler, formerly owned and operated for a number of years by the Canada West Coal Co. of Taber, was condemned by Inspector A. Dick at the last inspection of this unit. The drums, headers and tubes were found to be too badly pitted and wasted to allow the boiler to continue in operation. In addition, upon removing several of the water tubes, the same were tested and proved to be so brittle that they broke like cast iron when struck with a hammer. This condition is attributed to the chemical action of the boiler feed water which was taken from the mine sump.

Inspector Dick also condemned a 15" x 60" air tank at the Ever-Ready Service Station, and in addition, a 10½" x 26" air tank at the Schneider Garage at Tilley, Alberta. Each of these tanks failed under hydrostatic test. In each case the tank heads began to move at a pressure of about 100 lbs. In the first case the tank finally ruptured when the pressure reached 140 lbs. per square inch, and in the second case, at a pressure of 125 lbs. Commenting upon these narrow margins of safety, the Inspector says that the users of air tanks little realize the danger they are exposing themselves and the public to when installing such doubtful pressure vessels in the first place.

The necessity of having welding repairs to pressure vessels undertaken by qualified men only, is illustrated in the case of an explosion of a 36" x 14' x 3/16" hydro-pneumatic service tank at the College Hotel, Rimbey. Several holes had appeared in the lower part of the shell about two years ago. The repair men cut out a 20" x 23" section of the shell in order to allow of the holes being closed with weld plugs. The patch later gave way under pressure, resulting in the tank being blown through the floor above, and also through the side of the building.

Inspector Scott found the welding had been very badly undertaken. At some points the penetration at the joint was only 1/16" deep, leaving 1/8" of the edge of the plate visible. This class of work should have been undertaken by a certificated welder only.

Mr. Scott also reports two accidents to loco type boilers in his district owing to failure of the firebox crown sheets which had become overheated. In one of these cases Engineer McClure

undertook the replacement of some of the crown stays with spokes he had removed from the tractor drive wheels. These he inserted by heating the ends of the rods and rivetting them over outside of the plates. As a result of this action it was deemed advisable to suspend Engineer McClure's Certificate, and require the repairs to be completed by a competent boiler repairman.

Four boilers in the same district have been seriously damaged through accumulation of mud and scale, due to the long spell of cold weather, the boiler not being washed out at the regular time. These have since been repaired and are now in operation. Two others were damaged by fire, one of these being afterwards repaired and put back into service.

The present financial situation is responsible for a number of makeshift repair jobs being undertaken, in order to keep pressure vessels and the machinery attached thereto in operation, thereby jeopardizing the safety of those working in the vicinity. A number of such temporary repair jobs have been condemned by the Inspectors on visiting the premises, and consequently unusual vigilance has had to be taken due to the circumstances. Another danger is in the reduction of caretakers and firemen used in servicing heating plants in apartment blocks and other such public institutions. In some instances one fireman is engaged to take charge of several such plants. An accident occurred due to this arrangement when a tube in a steel heating boiler began to leak, and before the caretaker arrived on the scene, the heating surfaces were so badly overheated that thirty-two rivets had to be removed in the circumferential seam of the boiler above the grates. To undertake this, it was necessary to entirely re-tube the boiler. Additional to this case are numerous instances which have been noted where safety valves were found stuck to the seats from disuse, water gauge glass connections, and return pipes filled with deposit, etc., creating a dangerous situation.

Inspector Cargill reported having found a supporting column between two Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers completely burned through due to the brick work of the setting requiring repairs. A new column had to be fitted and the brick work properly repaired before the boilers could again operate.

In addition to safety valves and steam gauges being tested and re-adjusted at the time of the visits of inspection, the Calgary office reported a total of 113 safety valves and steam gauges having been dealt with altogether. A large number have also been tested and adjusted at the Edmonton headquarters by the staff.

Referring to the examination of candidates for engineer's certificates under the Act, we have had much difficulty in carrying out the requirements of the Act in this connection, where the applicants reside in the Peace River territory. The distance from headquarters at Edmonton is so great that residents in the aforementioned territory find it practically impossible to appear for examination. It will therefore be necessary to arrange for examinations being held at various points during the visit of inspection made to the territory during the coming season.

Regarding fees collected under the provisions of the Regulations as to fees:

For Inspection of Boilers, Refrigeration Plants and Special Inspections	\$18,409.34
For Examination of Candidates for Engineer's Certifi- cates	1,807.50
For Survey of Drawings	349.25
For Miscellaneous	307.17
	<hr/>
	\$20,873.26

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

(WM. CARNILL, *Director*)

As in the previous four years our Service, with limited opportunities for placement, has dealt with large numbers of persons seeking employment. There were, however, encouraging signs in one of our major industries—Lumbering, absorbing greater numbers of workers than in recent years. With more single men in relief camps, there were less males registered as unemployed in the cities at the close of the period under review. With more females applying for employment, the numbers in this section are on the increase.

Our officials were at all times in close touch with the relief situation, and co-operated with civic relief organizations. All recipients of unemployment relief are required to report regularly at the employment offices. Accounts for direct relief expenditures submitted by the Cities for contribution by the Province and Dominion were checked by our Superintendents, and we were required to select, and arrange medical examinations and transportation for single men shipped to the relief camps.

Of the 31,056 vacancies filled, 26,551 were for males and 4,505 for females.

Placements in the male section were recorded as 9,372 being sent to farms; 262 to building construction; 113 to clerical work; 303 to personal occupations; 8,803 to general labouring; 1,348 to lumbering; 167 to manufacturing industries; 33 to railways; 364 to mining; 366 to miscellaneous occupations, and 5,428 to casual employment.

In the female section 1,139 were sent to farms; 17 to clerical positions; 2,130 as domestics; 16 to miscellaneous occupations, and 1,204 to casual employment.

Of the 26,648 vacancies listed in the male section 99.6 per cent were filled; in the female section 4,904 vacancies were listed of which 91.8 per cent were filled.

While employment offices are located only in the five larger cities, these, with volunteer agencies organized throughout the Province, are well able to serve employers and those seeking employment. In co-operation with other provinces, nine males and one female were sent to employment outside the Province.

In an endeavour to limit the importation of workers from foreign countries entering Canada under contract of employment, special permission must be secured from the Minister of Immigration, and such permits are only granted after a thorough canvas has been made throughout the Dominion, through the medium of the Employment Service as to the availability of suitable labour. During the period only one permit was granted for a contract worker to enter Alberta.

The following tables indicate some of the activities of our offices in connection with unemployment relief measures :

SINGLE MEN PLACED IN FARM HOMES UNDER SPECIAL PLAN OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMISSION,
NOVEMBER 17, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

Calgary	326
Edmonton	1,154
Lethbridge	22
Medicine Hat	54
Drumheller	56
Total	1,612

SINGLE MEN SHIPPED TO RELIEF CAMPS OPERATED BY THE
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

	Morrin	Nordegg	Lundbreck	Horburg	Trochu	Cadomin	Luscar	Mountain Park	Warner	Coaldale	Orkney	Total
Calgary	11	154	154	98	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
Edmonton .....	...	119	...	...	20	17	174	161	...	...	...	491
Lethbridge .....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	125	118	...	253
Drumheller	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	235
Total	154	273	164	98	109	17	174	161	125	118	92	1,485

SINGLE MEN SHIPPED TO RELIEF CAMPS OPERATED BY THE
NATIONAL PARKS DEPARTMENT

	Banff	Lake Louise	Eldon	Waterton	Jasper	Elk Island	Total
Calgary	32	173	22	...	...	...	227
Edmonton	24	...	...	...	411	25	460
Lethbridge .....	...	...	...	32	...	...	32
Total	56	173	22	32	411	25	719

SINGLE MEN SHIPPED TO RELIEF CAMPS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE

	Kananaskis	Gap	Morley	Seebe	Coleman	Sarcee	Crow's Nest	Canmore	Cochrane	Frank
Calgary	342	177	303	180	232	136	....	313	264	162
Edmonton	274	....	19	....	....	12	....	....	26	....
Lethbridge .....	....	....	....	....	7	8	16	....	....	55
Total	616	177	322	180	239	156	16	313	290	217

SINGLE MEN SHIPPED TO RELIEF CAMPS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE

	Winterburn	Bliss	Evansburg	Galloway	Hinton	Cooking Lake	Hillcrest	Hargwen	British Columbia	Totals
Calgary .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,016	3,125
Edmonton	2	55	192	204	98	141	....	126	507	1,656
Lethbridge .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	165	297
Total	2	55	192	204	98	141	46	126	1,688	5,078

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF FAMILY CASES ASSISTED BY DIRECT RELIEF AND THE TOTAL COST

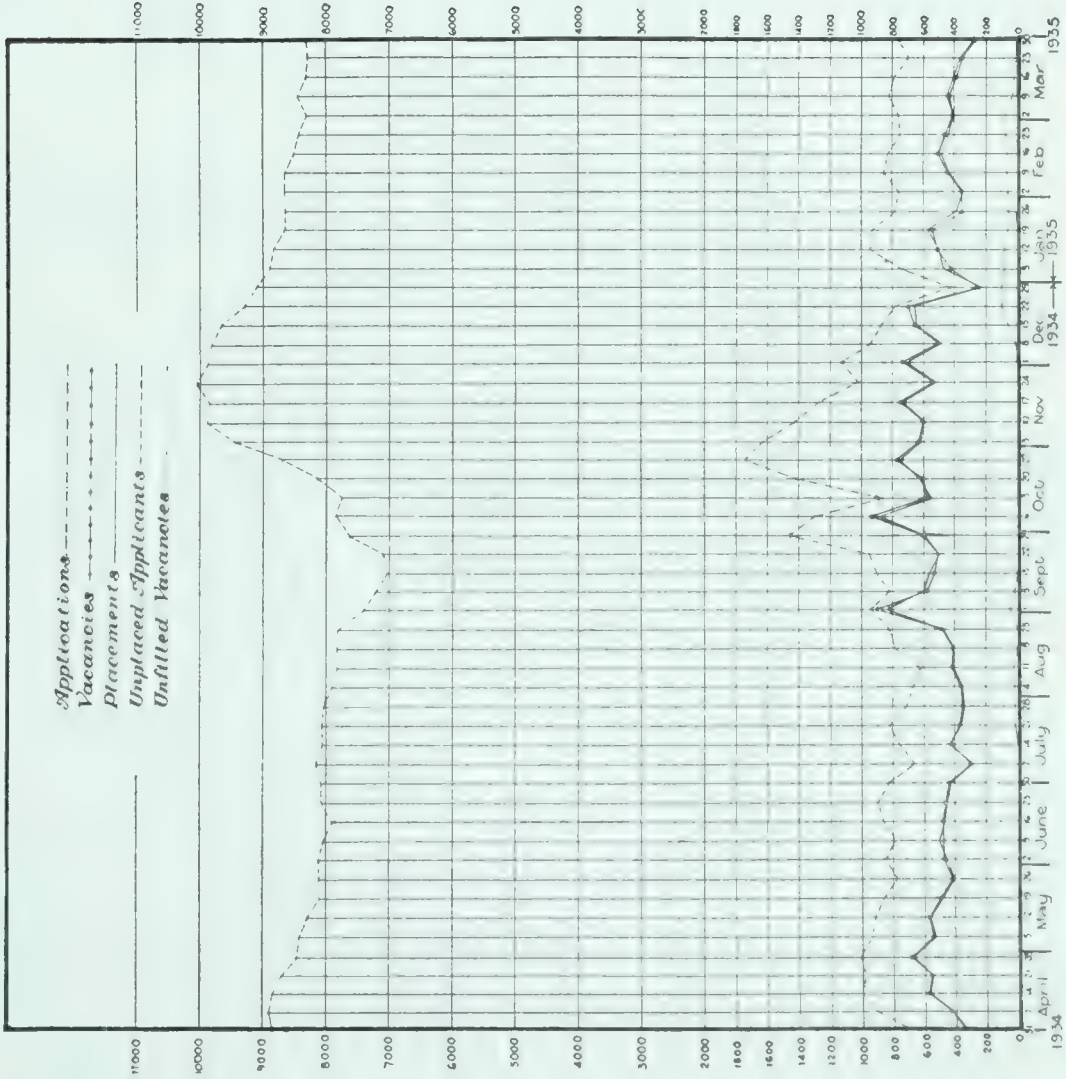
	Number of Families	Total Cost
Calgary	3,171	\$1,250,385.99
Edmonton	2,601	967,706.63
Lethbridge	659	151,697.37
Medicine Hat	196	27,782.72
Drumheller	76	14,243.21
Total	6,703	\$2,411,815.92

The accompanying charts and tables describe business transacted by the Employment Service for the period under review, by occupations, months, and offices.

ALBERTA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

April 1st, 1934 to March 30th, 1935

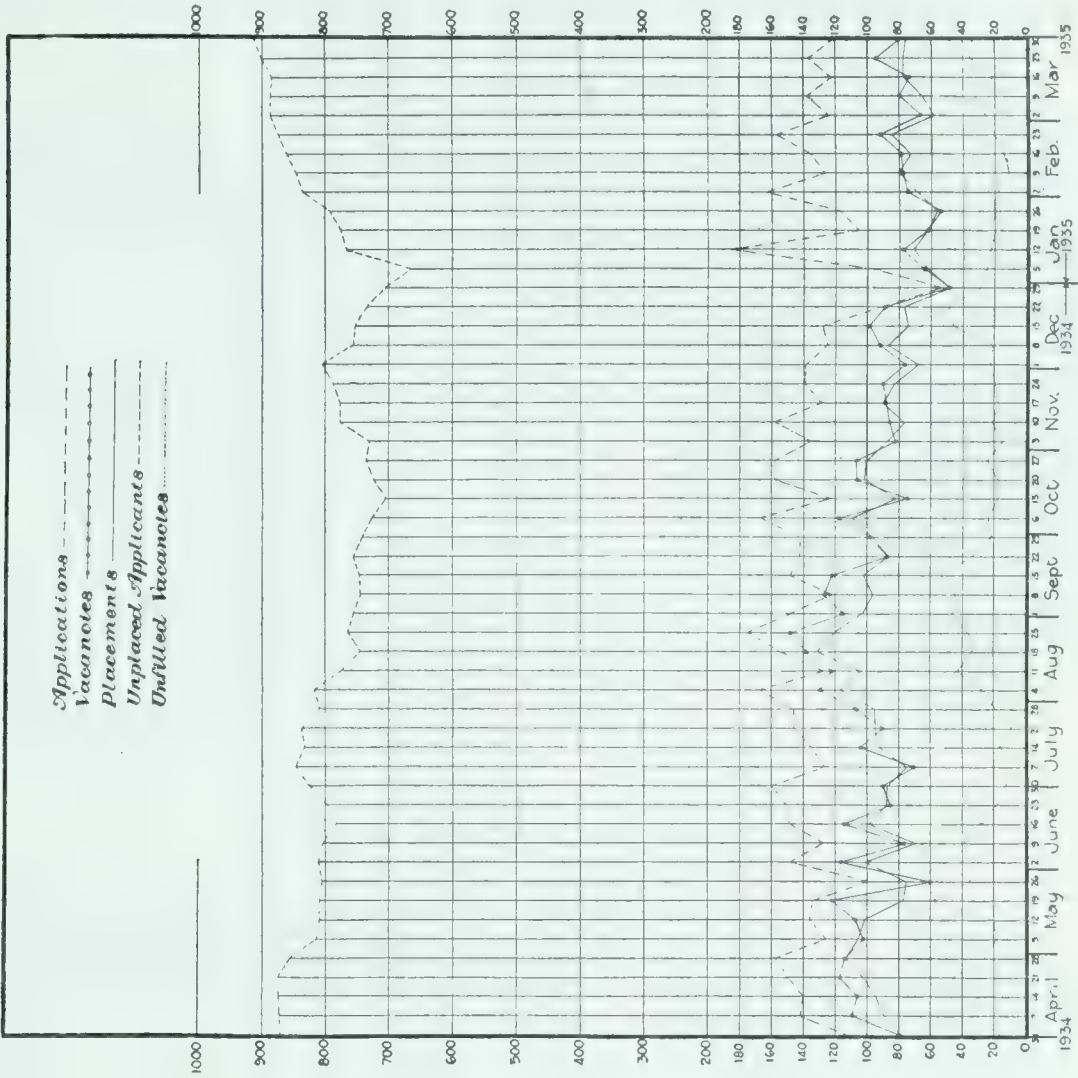
MEN



ALBERTA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

April 1st, 1934 to March 30th, 1935

WOMEN



TOTAL BUSINESS BY OCCUPATION—APRIL 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

MALE							
Occupations—	Applica- tions	Unplaced March 31	Vacancies	Unfilled March 31	Place- ments	Transfers	
						In	Out
Agriculture	9,863	427	9,439	....	9,238	123	134
Building Construction	2,483	625	262	....	262	....	....
Clerical and Mercantile	1,505	444	113	....	112	1	1
Domestic and Personal	1,135	300	303	....	301	2	3
General Labourers	26,118	5,521	8,820	....	8,801	2	2
Lumbering	1,062	3	1,352	....	1,314	38	34
Manufacturing	1,754	531	168	....	165	1	2
Professional and Technical..	152	25	2	....	1	1	....
Railroad Construction and Operation	70	9	33	....	33	....	....
Mining	1,556	120	362	....	343	19	21
Miscellaneous	1,975	379	366	....	365	1	1
Casuals	279	....	5,428	....	5,428	....	....
Totals	47,952	8,384	26,648	....	26,363	188	198

FEMALE							
Occupations—	Applica- tions	Unplaced March 31	Vacancies	Unfilled March 31	Place- ments	Transfers	
						In	Out
Agriculture	1,317	43	1,374	33	1,106	33	33
Clerical and Mercantile	303	123	18	....	17	....	....
Domestic and Personal	3,883	591	2,292	2	2,123	6	7
Manufacturing	12	18	.....	....	.....	....	....
Professional and Technical	6	6	.....	....	.....	....	....
Miscellaneous	72	22	16	....	16	....	....
Casuals	1,518	109	1,204	....	1,204	....	....
Totals	7,111	912	4,904	35	4,466	39	40

TOTAL BUSINESS BY DISTRICTS—APRIL 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

MALE						
	Applications	Vacancies	Placements	Transfers		
				In	Out	
Calgary	18,745	8,099	8,044	38	128	
Edmonton	15,636	9,715	9,595	60	23	
Lethbridge	5,987	4,341	4,302	25	24	
Medicine Hat	2,801	2,713	2,701	12	14	
Drumheller	4,783	1,780	1,721	53	9	
Totals	47,952	26,648	26,363	188	198	

FEMALE						
	Applications	Vacancies	Placements	Transfers		
				In	Out	
Calgary	3,569	2,007	1,732	2	32	
Edmonton	2,455	1,928	1,912	5	1	
Lethbridge	578	530	400	21	2	
Medicine Hat	310	272	267	5	3	
Drumheller	199	167	155	6	2	
Totals	7,111	4,904	4,466	39	40	

TOTAL BUSINESS BY MONTHS—APRIL 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

MALE					
	Applications	Vacancies	Placements	Transfers In	Out
April	3,883	2,288	2,267	18	25
May	3,515	2,046	2,012	18	19
June	4,230	2,338	2,336	10	9
July	2,985	1,428	1,413	9	11
August	2,932	1,665	1,658	6	8
September	5,072	3,140	3,126	11	13
October	5,305	2,874	2,858	14	22
November	5,359	2,523	2,507	13	5
December	4,177	2,859	2,730	16	17
January	3,397	1,857	1,887	17	17
February	3,213	1,766	1,705	28	28
March	3,884	1,864	1,864	28	24
Totals	47,952	26,648	26,363	188	198

FEMALE					
	Applications	Vacancies	Placements	Transfers In	Out
April	590	446	391	6	6
May	494	394	355	3	3
June	732	477	437	4	4
July	550	372	348	6	7
August	621	536	468	4	4
September	703	546	481	3	2
October	604	405	389	1	1
November	559	345	333	2	2
December	535	405	352	2	3
January	501	258	252	2	1
February	581	324	307	1	1
March	641	396	353	5	6
Totals	7,111	4,904	4,466	39	40

